

Announcements.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS.
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co's
LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.CLARETS.
MEDOC.Per Case, 12 bottles, \$5.50
Per Case, 6 bottles, \$3.00

ST. GERMAIN.

Per Case, 12 bottles, \$7.50
Per Case, 6 bottles, \$4.00

ST. ESTEPHE.

Per Case, 12 bottles, \$7.50
Per Case, 6 bottles, \$4.00DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S

IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Is Distinguished by a White Label in addition
to the Red One which States that

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Is miscible in Water in all proportions.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS IN WATER

Combined with its Agreeable and Refreshing
odour will Commend it to the Public for General
Use, as it is an Elegant, Agreeable, and Perfect
Disinfectant for Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Bath-
rooms and all necessary vessels therein. For all
purposes it should be diluted freely with Water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

As a Sanguifer in visiting—

A little sprinkled on the handkerchief or
cotton wool and kept in front of the nose and
mouth in infected rooms or in passing through
infected districts is strongly recommended.For washing the face and hands—A tea-
spoonful to a gallon of water.

For the Bath—A table-spoonful or less.

For Sick-rooms and Bed-rooms—A tea-
spoonful or more distributed in saucers round
the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.For Sprinkling or Spray—A wine-glassful to
a pint of water.

AS A MOUTH WASH

A few drops in a tumbler of water.

FOR WASHING DOGS.

A table-spoonful to a bucket of water.

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Converts the waste of bath water into a Valuable
Disinfectant, which in passing through the down-
spouts and stench-traps destroys mosquito germs
and removes bad smells. Its use in the bath
has a most beneficial effect on the skin and
greatly reduces the risk of infection.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

At Anping, port of Tainanfo, Formosa, China,
on the 16th inst., the wife of TSUAI GHERTING,
of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 20th.

It is officially stated in Yokohama that the
affair at Seoul, in which the British Consul was
assaulted, has been greatly exaggerated.

THE STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States regular troops have been
withdrawn from Chicago.

SILVER COINAGE IN AMERICA.

The Times states that the American Treasury
is expected to soon order the resumption of the
coinage of silver dollars to a limited extent.

ITALY IN AFRICA.

The Italians have carried Kasala by assault.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee appointed by the Congress at
Washington to consider the Senate's amendments to
the Tariff Bill, has been unable to agree. The
same Committee has been appointed to
meet the Senate in conference in the hope of
arriving at a settlement.

THE TYPHOON.

In his weather forecast to-day the Acting Director
of the Observatory states:—"On the 21st at
11.03 a.m. the depression appears to be moving
slowly towards W.N.W. Strong E. to S.E. winds
and rain squalls probable here."The typhoon signals indicate that the centre of
the depression is now to the west and
within 300 miles of the colony.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"JACK TAR." No, the hull of the *Wigorn* is not
ruined through; it's her gun slides and other
fittings that are rotten. That's all!THE "Love Degree" is one of the most sought
after grades of that unique and chaste order
"The Sons and Daughters of Temperance."THE shareholders of the Elgin Watch Company
have decided to accept an offer of \$7,000,000 for
the plant. An English syndicate is the purchaser.Bobbie—"Mein Gott, who vor write der lead-
ing article in to-day's *Daily Press*?"
Nobbs—"The *Telegraph's* Office Gote of
course—for a dime or thereabouts."A SUIT brought into the law courts by the brother
of the founder of the *Magasin du Louvre*,
Paris, shows that the business is valued at
\$17,500,000.CHARLES MOLPAS, private of the Shropshire
Light Infantry, had to contribute three dollars to
the Public Treasury this morning for being a
drunk and disorderly.SINCE Professor Pasteur began to practice his
inoculations against hydrophobia, 14,430 persons
have been treated by his method, of whom only
seventy-two have died of the disease."Weel, friends," said a Scottish clergyman
recently, "the kirk is urgently in need of silver,
and as we have failed to get money honestly we
will have to see what a bazzar can do for us."THE Bellville Public School and other Govern-
ment educational establishments in the colony
will be closed from Monday, the 23rd inst., until
Tuesday, September the 4th, for the midsummer
vacation.THE heavy rain that fell during the night caused
a number of st. m.-water drains both in the city
and in Kowloon district to overflow with the
usual result, that considerable damage has been
done to some of the public thoroughfares.Rev. Thugge—I leave the colony to-morrow.
I'm not afraid of the plague myself, but my wife
is nervous and delicate and I must look after her.
Gillypig—Where is she?
Rev. Thugge—She? Oh, she's in Japan!NINETEEN unlicensed boatmen appeared before
the presiding Magistrate to-day, charged with
plying their craft in the harbour without having
paid for their privilege. Twenty-five cents' fines
were inflicted in each case, all of which were
paid.Of the twenty-six barons who signed *Magna
Charta*, three wrote their names and twenty-
three made their mark. This is all changed
now. Every baron can write, but, in common
with Downing Street cadets, only a few of
them succeed in making their mark.At the Magistracy this morning Mal Kau and
Chu Hoi Chu were fined \$35 and \$15 respectively
for having a few fowls of ill-fated plum in
their possession. Li Sara, a married woman,
was also requested to contribute to the revenue
for a similar reason, her "sub" being \$4.THERE are fifty-three cities in Brazil which have
a population of 5,000 and upward, thirty-one of
which have a population of over 10,000, fourteen
of over 20,000, seven of over 40,000, Para has
about 60,000, San Paulo 70,000, Pernambuco
150,000, Bahia 180,000, and Rio de Janeiro
407,000.Twigs—"The *China Snail* is degenerating
rapidly."
Jiggs—"How so? Thought it couldn't."Twigs—"Judging by recent issues, especially
last night's, it is playing to sanitarians in pre-
ference to sabbatarians."
Jiggs—"Ya-as, dem me if you're not right!"THE Directors of the Hongkong Land Investment
and Agency Company have declared an interim
dividend at the rate of a per cent. for the six-
months ended 30th ultimo, which will be pay-
able to shareholders on Monday, the 23rd
inst., at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's
Road Central, where dividend warrants should
at once be applied for.In 1885 aluminum cost \$8 per pound; now it
can be bought for 67 cents a pound. In 1885
there were 31 pounds of aluminum produced in
the United States; in 1892 260,000 pounds were
used there. Aluminum can be taken out of only
two substances—"cryolite," a mineral found in
Greenland, and "bauxite," a mineral discovered
in the year 1890 in Alabama and Georgia. A
solid block of aluminum, one foot square, only
weighs a pound.QUEEN VICTORIA is said to dress shabbily. "Is
it not a pity," writes a lady from Florence to an
English newspaper, "that our Queen dresses so
badly? Might not the women of England
subscribe and present her with a sweet, soft,
lacy old lady's bonnet every month, and then
perhaps the terrible black moustache and the
gray hair with the drooping feathers might be
left aside? When the Queen of Italy was here,
with her lovely face and most exquisite
taste, the contrast between the Queens was
trying even to the most loyal of Englishwomen."
"Lacy old lady" is decidedly good for Victoria,
by the grace of God and the good-nature of the
British people, Queen, Empress, etc., etc.At Melbourne the other day Major Umphrey,
of the Victorian Artillery, and the team,
made what is claimed to be the world's fastest
shooting record at three, five and six hundred
yards. The following is the Major's full
score:—300 yards 55.5.4.4.4.31
500 " 55.5.5.5.5.34
600 " 55.5.5.5.5.35
Total..... 100The day was fine, with very little wind, but
there were repeated changes of cloud and
sunshine.Miss Giddy—There's no money anywhere.
Miss Quere—When you can't depend upon a
male, try blackmail!In England the tax on farming land exceeds 10
per cent. of the value of the crops; in France it
is 48 per cent.; in Germany 3; in Australia, 4.9;
in Italy, 7; in Belgium, 2.8; in India, 5.8; in
Egypt, 1.4.THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will
call alongside vessels holding coast permits C,
between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey
men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning
about 12.30 p.m.THE Criminal Sessions will be continued at the
Supreme Court on Monday, the *Sefton* scandal
being the only case on the July calendar that
remains to be disposed of by the Acting Chief
Justice and a common jury.Newcomer—Pardon me, Sir, but is there a
dictionary in the office?
Editor *Daily Press*—No, we have no need
for one in this office for any word we don't know
our readers wouldn't know!THE re-hearing of the *Orosio v. Vos* assault
case, recently reported in these columns, has
been fixed for Monday week, the 30th inst.,
when Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., will, it is said,
appear in the Police Court on behalf of the
defendant.In a Queensland court the other day Mr. Justice
Real gave utterance to the following:—"There
are only two classes of people who should go to
law—those who are so poor that the law does
them no good, and those who are so rich that
it makes no difference to them either."THE Ocean Co's. Borneo liner *Memnon*, Capt.
B. Branch, which arrived here this morning from
Sandakan, passed a large four-masted barque
with stump top-masts on the 19th inst. at
11.17 deg. 28 min. North, and long. 117
deg. East. The "unknown" was steering about
east-north-east, under easy sail.The first case Mr. Justice Hawkins had to
defend upon being called to the bar was one of
two men charged with coining. When placed
in the dock the accused held a short conversation.
One said that he had a good man to defend him,
the son of a Judge. His comrade said that he
didn't know his counsel's name, but, mottologing
towards Mr. Hawkins, then apparently reading
his brief, he added: "He's a smart 'un. When
I gave him the fee he put the thick 'un between
his teeth and bit it. He's the chap for 'my
money."THE N. Y. *Sunday Advertiser* says that two
years ago John Gillies contracted to build the
largest excavated timber dock in the country in
the Brooklyn Navy Yard at a cost of \$550,000
and to be completed about this time, the Navy
Department calculating that the dock should be
in readiness to dock the first line-of-battleship
(*Indiana*) built, as there is no other dock large
enough for the purpose. Mr. Gillies never built a
dry dock, hence those who know the difficulties
of overcoming the vast amount of expense
necessary to overcome them, do not wonder that
only 25 per cent. of this work has as yet been
accomplished. The Attorney-General is looking
into the matter with a view to the forfeiture of
the contractor's bond and the legality of making a
new contract with a genuine dock builder.IN speaking of the failure of the 18-inch
Harvey-protected armor plate at Indian Head recently,
Charles H. Cramp, the well-known American
shipbuilder, has given this out for publication:
"The most important fact of all is overlooked
or understood, and that is, that the armor plate
was constructed upon the principle of the
supremacy of the gun. No one conversant with
the situation expects armor to be invulnerable.
Naval architects do not pretend to make an
impenetrable ship. They only try to do their
best within fixed limits of the carrying capacity
of the ship. The gun always has the advantage.
But the gun can never have so much the advantage
when armor is as it has at the testing ground.
Hence I say that even if all the other plans
should pass, and the one under consideration
should prove to have been the poorest of the lot,
the logic of what I have said will remain good.
Or if the others should prove no better than this
one, and the *Indiana* had them on her sides, she
would still be the best armored ship in the world."THUS Tom Hall, M.D., in *To-day*:—Love—A nervous disorder affecting the entire
system, and sometimes even the clothes and food
of the victim. Peculiar to both sexes of all ages,
from childhood to second childhood. Always
fatal in age, seldom in youth. Always
Symptoms—Loss of appetite and interest in
mundane affairs. Anxiety as to personal appear-
ance. Longing for flowers and poetry. Sudden
affection for children, especially babies that
the victim has formerly despised. Demented belief
in the absolute perfection of some being of the
opposite sex. Vacant expressions of the eyes and
cerebral cavity. Patient speaks in monosyllables
and takes an especial interest in the monosylla-
ble "yes."Treatment—One dose of the monosyllable
"no" and good nursing for males.
For females, a new scalpel sacque, diamonds,
and a trip to the Continent or Australia are
sometimes efficacious.An application of stern parents' is some times
of use, but must be judiciously applied. The
Marriage is an absolute necessity. But it is a
dangerous that it is never used except in extreme
cases.MR. JACK, a well-known Australian gold pros-
pector and practical mining engineer, who has
been personally investigating the mineral
resources of the Celebes for some months past
on behalf of a Queensland syndicate, recently
turned up at Townsville with such favourable
reports of his "finds" in those islands that his
backers felt justified in making special representa-
tions to the Government of Queensland with
a view to the immediate despatch to the Celebes
of a Government expert, in order that an official
report might be furnished to the Government,
and portions of the surfeited country be promptly
leased to the syndicate. Latest advices from
Townsville are to the effect that Mr. McWhirry,
the well-known Gold Warden of Charters Towers,
left Townsville on the 5th inst. bound for the
Celebes in company with Mr. Jack and a
party of experienced diggers. Neither the Gold
Warden nor Mr. Jack could be persuaded to
divulge any secrets prior to their departure, but it
may be taken for granted that the latter most of
local interest, and the former, a mining engineer,
expedition, otherwise a busy man of Mr. McWhirry's
attainments would not have been
despatched in such hot-haste at the present
 juncture to a terra incognita, such as the Celebes
Islands have hitherto been to the mining experts
of the neighbouring Australian continent. The
publication of Mr. McWhirry's report on his trip
to the Celebes is looked forward to with intense
interest by mining men in all parts of Australia,
who fancy they will be able to discern through it
a silver lining to the dense clouds of despair and
blighted hopes which have for years hung over
mining, pastoral and other ventures in the Land
of the Southern Cross.THE *Zohro* and *Jacob Diederichsen* came out
dock to-day after completing the usual periodical
overhaul and painting. The *Proter* and *Ghaeze*
will be docked at Kowloon on Monday for a
general clean up.JACOB BAKAL appeared in the Police Court
to-day, charged with having assaulted a Jew named
Moses Ezekiel on the 17th inst. After some
evidence had been taken, the further hearing of
the case was adjourned until Wednesday, the
25th inst. Mr. Grist (Mr. C. D. Wilkinson's office)
appeared for the plaintiff.HE.
A verse to thee, dear one, I send,
And in it let my pen repeat
The words my heart doth ever lend
To toward thee. Here at thy feet
Lie heart and tongue, and both are fain
To prove how loyal love may be.
Oh, stoop, sweetheart, do not disdain
A verse to thee!SHE.
A verse to thee, sweet sir, I send,
Forgive its lines if half and lame.
Words that come not from the heart do wend
On paper do not look the same.
So, should this poor verse not impart
What I would say, know that it be
To prove that I am not, sweetheart,
A verse to thee! —Life.FROM the *Sydney Bulletin*.—Men are excited
because women want to wear the —. The
Bulletin doesn't believe women really want to
wear the —, but if ever they do get a leg in,
the newspapers will live up. Mrs. Yates, the
Maoriland Mayor, has just created a commotion
by thrusting out with her own hands male
trash who came to gey her at the council-
board, and a ladies' reputation in Melbourne
has plainly told the Victorian Minister
for Lands, Mr. McIntyre, that he had been
drunk recently. Then—"Who told you that?"
demanded the Minister in an angry tone.
"Oh, we heard it," said a chorus of female voices.
"Where did you hear it?" asked Mr. McIntyre.
One of the ladies stated that her son had so
informed her, and he never told a lie. "No,"
replied Mr. McIntyre, "he would not be a son
of yours if he did." "What," said the lady in
indignant tones, "did you say? He was not my
son?" The Minister did not pursue the subject
further. "You know," said one of the deputa-
tion in a coaxing manner, "it's not so very
dreadful to get tipsy," but Mr. McIntyre declared
that he had tasted nothing stronger than water that
day, and objected to such "villainous" state-
ments being made about him. Finally the
Minister declined to accede to the request of the
deputation. The ladies therefore left the room
full of indignation. One of them, standing here
on Mr. McIntyre, said, "Thank goodness, there
will soon be another Minister of Lands." Poor
man!DURING the afternoon an anonymous *express*,
issued by Messrs. Guedes and Co., was circulated
throughout the colony. The document, which is
evidently the production of some would-be wag,
is styled "Queen's Road Echoes" and is doubt-
less intended to "take off" the Permanent Com-
mittee of the Sanitary Board, but it falls very far
short of the mark. If, however, the writer has
succeeded in throwing a shadow of doubt whether
that he is fairly entitled to be made a Companion
of the most distinguished order of A.S.S. With-
ness his or her or its concluding remarks:—
"Who is the Representative of the representa-
tive of her Majesty?"
"I" said bold Francis. Don't I lead you fine
dances? I am the Representative of the
Representative of her Majesty.
"No," says young Lockhart, I've got you all
in my Fockles—I am the Representative of the
Representative of her Majesty.
"Sure this isn't it's just me!" says the
Tooker, "For never since the days an
O'Brien Boru has there bin such a flakeer,"
—O'Brien the Ripplative of the Ripplative of
her Majesty.
"Please wait a little and we'll look into
it," says Northcote—"Yes, I really think
I am, at least, as Sir William
so kindly excuse me while I unroll my shirt-
sleeves and put on my cloth coat, I'll be the
Representative of the Representative of her
Majesty."So at Government House there were alights
and sabbins on the reflection thus cast upon
Governor Robinson.What price the Office Gote as "the represent-
ative of the representative of her Majesty?"

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN BORNEO.

TWO TROOPERS KILLED; CAPTAIN
BARNETT AND FORTY PRIVATES
SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.We received by the *Memnon* this morning
interesting details of a most serious encounter
between the 10th inst. between a small British force
of mounted police, under Captain E. A. Barnett,
and some of the native hill tribes in the interior
of Borneo, about 150 to 200 miles from Sandakan. Our
correspondent explains that as the major portion
of British North Borneo, the superficial area of
which is greater than that of Scotland, has not
yet been properly surveyed, and the hill tribes
are particularly numerous and numerous, the
Barnett, the Commandant of the Charters
Company's heterogeneous forces in Borneo, was
recently despatched on a special mission
across the country in the direction of Labuan.
He took with him upwards of 100 Sikhs and
Dyak police sergeants and constables, besides a
large number of native carriers and, of course, a
goodly number of camp followers. All went
well until the 8th inst., when some native
scouts reported that the tribes in the neighbour-
ing mountain ranges were preparing to attack
the invaders, and had prepared several fortifica-
tions in the mountains where they evidently
intended to make a determined stand should they
be defeated in the open. Upon receipt of this
important information Captain Barnett
immediately, with the usual signals, to the
chief of the tribe that he must at once
accept the terms and conditions under which
other hill tribes were allowed their freedom. No
notice was taken of the intimation, so the next
morning an advance was made into the territory
of the refractory mountaineers, who retreated
rapidly towards their mountain fastnesses. The
invaders followed up the enemy when they
located about noon on the summit of an
almost perpendicular hill. A few minutes
reconnoitering satisfied the gallant commandant
that an attempt must be made to dislodge
the enemy at all hazards, and he therefore
made his men dismount and himself led the
main body of the force up the hill-side, while a
small detachment was despatched to attack the
enemy in the rear, others being posted points of
vantage with instructions to keep up a continuous
fire upon the defenders of the fortress. At first
no opposition was met with, but when within a
hundred and fifty feet of the summit of the hill
huge boulders and showers of stones and spears
were hurled down upon the attacking party, severalof whom were very seriously injured. Captain
Barnett pressed on, however, until a body of wild
hillmen charged down upon his force and
engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand encounter
with his Dyaks. The fight did not last long
though, for a few minutes later the report
of brisk firing in the rear of the enemy's
position was heard, and the natives promptly
scrambled back to their stronghold panic-
stricken. Gathering the remnant of his
force together, and augmenting his strength
with the rear-guard and carriers, Capt. in
Barnett once more advanced, and with a grand
rush carried the enemy's position, the flanking
party, under Mr. W. H. Hastings, entering the
stockade in time to join in the ringing cheers of the
victors and assist in completing a very thorough
manner the complete subjugation of the
"head-hunters." The battle over, and the
chief and his headmen in safe custody, a
careful inspection of the fortress was made, while
six of the enemy, who fell in action, were
promptly interred. It was soon ascertained
that the enemy were in possession of a
large number of stolen cattle, and that
there had been for some years a terror and
danger to numerous other tribes upon whom
they were wont to make raids whenever their
own stock of provisions ran short.On the British side the casualties were: one
Dyak constable shot through the head; Captain
Barnett seriously wounded; Sergeant Unsum
mortally wounded, and 35 privates wounded,
most of them severely.Captain Barnett has taken possession of
the whole district in which the "brush"
occurred, and according to latest accounts had
taken the necessary steps to return the cattle
captured in the enemy's kraals to their proper
owners.
No further opposition to the advance of Capt.
Barnett's force is anticipated, for the news of
this crushing defeat of one of the most warlike
tribes in Borneo will travel far and wide, and
instead of being regarded as the native
enemies the force will doubtless be heartily wel-
comed by the chiefs of other tribes who will
shortly be required to submit to British rule.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

Nothing calling for special comment has
occurred in connection with the plague since
our last issue. House-to-house visitation still
continues in the Central district under the
direction of Inspector Gernale, and is likely to
continue for some weeks to come. The
Whitewash Brigade, on the other hand, have
almost completed their arduous and dangerous
labours, and will, we understand, shortly be
granted much-needed rest, and two or three
weeks' leave of absence from their regimental
duties. The burial of the dead is now mere
child's play compared with what it was a month
ago, and is now carried on by Mr. Dougherty,
who has performed the duty of overseer at the
plague cemeteries at Lap-sap-wan and Sandy
Bay from the first.The latest official returns are as follow:—
From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—

	New Deaths	Died	Rem. under
Hospital ship <i>Hygelia</i>	0	0	10
Kennedy-town	2	0	29
Slaughter House	2	3	52
A. M. Branch Hospital	0	0	14
Private houses	0	1	0
Total	4	4	105

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to
July 20th, noon, 2,399; grand total, 2,393.From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung
Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter
House) new case, 0; death since, 0; sent to
Canton in junk, 0; sent to Lai-chi-kok, 3;
total remaining under treatment, 51.

LAI-CHI-KOK RETURNS.

The following are the returns of admissions,
deaths, etc., at the Lai-chi-kok pest-house for the
twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock yesterday
afternoon:—Admissions, 3; deaths, 3; di-
charged, 4; remaining under treatment, 44.

NORTH BORNEO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SANDAKAN, July 14th.Recent advices from London confirm the
encouraging reports, previously published in
your columns, as to the progress of the
Bornean leaf wasp which is at extremely good
prices, the Kina Batayan "weed" heading the
list. All the local tobacco growers are netting
fair profits, and, as stated, some of them are
rapidly accumulating small fortunes. This
year's crops look very promising, and highly
satisfactory results are confidently anticipated.
The following are the results of sales of tobacco,
as far as they can be gathered at present:—

Bales.	Golden.	Red cost
Ranau	310	2.50
Bandau	300	2.75
Batu Putih	345	1.52
Lanang	470	1.87
Limang	430	1.01
Koyak	300	2.10

The latest noteworthy "find" in these
mysterious regions has been the discovery of a
seam of coal quite close to the town and extending
to the eastern shore of the harbour. It is only
two feet in width, but a two-foot seam in such a
good position is worth more than a ten-foot
seam away in the interior. It is, of course, quite
possible that further investigations by mining
experts will result in the discovery that some
parts of the seam are wider than the above
and would lead to a more extensive coal field.
This coal has been tested on board a steam
launch with highly satisfactory results. What
would the wily "Jap" think, if in the course
of the next few years the North Borneo
Colliery Company should flood the Hongkong
market with first-class steam coal at about
\$4.50 per ton, which is possible if not actually
highly probable. Perhaps the Japs will take
time by the forelock and lease the mine from
the local Government with a view to holding it
as a reserve and thereby kill two birds with one
stone—hold a valuable reserve and keep up the
value of the product of the famous Moff mines.
Less likely things have happened, so the news
of a "deal" of this description would not come
as a very great surprise to residents in this far
away "Land of Promise."It has just occurred to me that a
return of the commercial prospects of
this colony jotted down in "An Old
Sportswoman's" entertaining style will convey a
better idea of the actual state of affairs than a
lengthy and dry-as-dust record written in the
usual market report style, so here goes:—
Tobacco assumed a commanding lead at the
start and still holds it, though several of its
competitors are showing signs of coming up
with

The public would shrink with laughter if they only knew the exact style and qualifications of the "experts" who are occasionally allowed to boom ideas in big type.

They are saying now in Victoria that the chief jury-squarer has flitted himself into a limited company, like the Duke of Plaza-Toro. Shares are at a heavy premium.

The Commercial Bank of Australia's ten-year deposits were sold, the other day, in the open market, for 105, in the £. Which means that in the buyer's opinion, the fate of the bank by the year 1904 is practically a toss-up.

Tooth and Co., the great Sydney beer corporation, has made a profit of £10,914 for the half-year, and pays a 7 per cent. div., besides adding £2,500 to reserve, and providing for depreciation. Whatever else goes wrong in Sydney, beer is founded on a rock.

It is cabled that letters have been published in London papers, demanding a judicial inquiry with regard to the collapse of the Anglo-Australian Investment, Finance and Land Co. How singularly quiet the Sydney daily press has been over this monstrous smash!

The Chairman of the Bank Australasia, stating to the London shareholders, in his gloomy feast of last year, said: "Thank God, my anticipations have not been realised." Any association of the Almighty's name with Australian banking smacks strongly of blasphemy.

The spiritualists who started boring for coal at St. Kilda (Melb.) on the strength of a medium's revelations are beginning to lose faith in their informant. It is one thing to be a general believer, but quite another thing to back your spiritualistic opinion in a particular case.

Thus an insolvent Melbourne tailor: "I never kept a barking account. I kept my money to my left pocket—nearest my heart. I would not trust a bank with my money. I am a little man, but I am not afraid of being robbed by larrikins at night." He should have been a millionaire.

When the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile directors were being examined in London, Judge Williams asked to see the bill of costs in connection with the reconstruction arrangements. An immense document like an encyclopedia was handed up. "Is there an index to this?" asked the judge.

The latest alleged Southern defaulter, for whose arrest a warrant is out, was a "pillar" of the church and a God-fearing young man. In the matter of church work he was especially zealous, having been a Sunday-school superintendent, with a predilection for early morning communions and evening prayer meetings.

The outspoken remarks of Leishmann, at the City of Melbourne bank meeting, resulted in a black eye for one of the parties principally interested. After all, it is rough on the shareholders that a big official of one concern should be a big official in another concern—when, to put it very mildly, interests seriously conflict.

"The demon of high interest has stifled numerous industries and checked others," says the Victorian Treasurer—the same Carter who guffawed when Hancock, three or four years ago, belittled that the banks were "of the cause of all the trouble," and ought to be abolished. Some of them will be abolished, sure enough, a little later on.

By the end of June the largest cyanide plant in Australia will be completed at Crofton (Q.), capacity, 4,000 tons per month. It is to treat 60,000 tons tailings, the property of the Crofton Quartz Co. Previous assays and practical cyanide tests promise a gross return of 25s. per ton. Only 3,600 odd shares in co. which have risen from £1 to £4, buyers.

John Robb, insolvent, is indebted to the Commercial Bank of Australia for an overdraft of £145,049, and interest thereon—one of the little matters which made it "inadvisable" to delay the great Commercial reconstruction scheme, order that an inquiry might be held upon the assets. Another large "secured" creditor of J. Robb is "Commissioner of Savings Bank, Melbourne—£73,131."

The next great trouble among the banks should arrive in 1898, 1899, and 1900. In these three troubled years nearly £34,000,000 of deposits will fall due, and if they pass over without disaster there ought to be a period of rest and quiet to follow. But the probabilities are that five of the weaker institutions won't see the last of the century. There ought to be a great funeral about the year '99.

The cashier of a big Southern firm lately informed the various collectors who called on the firm's pay-day for cheques that "the account is passed and the cheques signed, and all we are waiting for is some money to pay in to meet 'em." The pious head of the firm showed his appreciation of this candour by immediately pawing his watch, and with the proceeds giving the cashier his salary and his "sack."

After all the difficulty experienced in finding out how certain bank balance-sheets were manufactured, it is quite refreshing to observe the simplicity with which the sheet of an insolvent Australian firm was put together. A debit of £916, 11s. 10d. owing to the firm is altered to £500 16s. 11d. Another of £170 is made £70; another of £132 0s. 11d. is made £132 0s. 11d., and so on. All simple and easy! A child could do it!

At a recent general meeting of shareholders in a certain re-constructed bank, a bondholder clenched his speech—an all-round onslaught upon the management—with the following:—"Our general manager, Mr. Black Dash, is hated by the bank's clients, feared by the officials over whom circumstances have put him, and is regarded generally as the weakest item in the bank's constitution." However, the newspapers don't report such things; it destroys confidence.

A member of a well-known firm of Southern solicitors was lately proceeded against on a serious financial charge. There was a desperate rally of lawyers to the rescue, the case promptly "fell through," and the "great" newspapers said not a word about it. If this sort of thing goes on we shall have ordinary defendants of unproved charges bringing actions for malicious persecution against journalists that report them. Suppose for the goose should be suppressed for the gander.

Abigail and Co., the Sydney bogus-bank crooks, will, it seems certain, be released almost at once. Why? Chiefly because this is N.S.W. general-election time, and they were all politicians. There are lots of less dangerous people in Darlinghurst prison for whom there is no

mercy. If the Dibbs Government are prepared to deal even-handedly in justice they will publish a complete list of the confessions in N.S.W. gaols and have the case of every friendless wretch brought under public attention.

The liquidators of the Bank of South Australia threaten a call of £15 per share. This institution amalgamated with the Union, which undertook to liquidate its affairs and pay the value of the assets in its own shares. During the process of liquidation, however, things have gone from bad to worse until the profoundly dismal result has been arrived at that there are really no assets at all. The B. of S.A.'s capital of £800,000, and reserve of £130,000 had both disappeared, and now the Union wants £140,000 from the shareholders to make up the further deficiency. This is probably about the most solemn banking situation in these provinces.

It may interest such Victorians as may have been unable to recover money from debtors who are under bills of sale, dated prior to June 1890, which have been prepared and registered by certain societies in Melbourne (who make a speciality of the business) can be upset on the ground that the notice of intention to file does not disclose full particulars of the actual bill of sale as required by the statute. There are thousands of these informal bills of sale in existence, but their illegality has only just been determined by Justice Hood—and there is no chance in these days of getting an Act through to validate them.

A London weekly quotes an Indian wild-cat gold mine prospectus:—"Try and realise what it actually means—a country where gold has been panned for the extent of hundreds of millions by simply picking it up—a country whose very history is virtually written in gold. What may be expected when thoroughly experienced mining engineers get to work in such a land? Sangre as we are, we are absolutely afraid to look into the future, the prospects are so startling, so gigantic." It went off with a bang, and so did the mine—£25,000 was subscribed and the whole gold obtained might be carried at the end of a watch-chain. Of course there were several lords on the Board.

A humble Melbourne clerk went by the other day with £46,000 of liabilities and £175 assets. His schedule is a whole essay on the insecurity of "accuties" in general. He seems to have carefully invested his savings in 24 different companies, in order not to have all his eggs in one basket, and about 20 of them went down in a heap. Therefore, his "thrill" landed him in about £40,000 worth of calls and about £6,000 of contingent liabilities, whereas, if he had like a lot of other people, "blow'd" the money as it came, in cigars and "totes," and in backing doubles, and taking miscellaneous floozies to the Cup, and in midnight roistering over nap and poker, he would have escaped all this disaster. Truly thrift is about the most ruinous virtue ever invented.

The reconstruction scheme of the Freehold Investment and Banking Co. (Melb.) has been accepted, with some slight alterations, by the British creditors, and that institution therefore expects to hold up its battered head again at an early date. Its capital is all gone; so is its reserve fund and part, at least, of its deposits. There is practically nothing to reconstruct so far as the shareholders are concerned, save the deficiency, and when the business starts again there is nothing for the directors to do in the present state of affairs save to keep the files off the unsalable properties and wait for better times. Altogether the reconstruction seems to be simply a scheme for digging up a dead body and putting a ticket on it, stating that it is alive. Its one viable merit is that it may not be dearer in the long run than liquidation.

R. Hope Atkinson, the Sydney gentleman whose fraudulent lottery got away with so much public money, has been gaoled for a year, and his colleague, George Morris, for nine months, with hard labour in each case. The *Bulletin* was the first paper which drew attention to the glaring swindle which these two persons were conducting, and it kept on drawing attention to it persistently in the hope of rousing the authorities to action. This was in the very early stages of the affair, when it might have been suppressed without serious loss to the public. The Law Department, however, let the unlawful game go on until Atkinson had scooped in and spent every penny that was obtainable, and then it roused up to sudden and vigorous action. Which mode of procedure, by the way, is characteristic of the Law Department.

In Mount Lyell, Tasmania, has the richest silver and copper mine in Australia. It has long had the richest tin mine in Mount Bischoff, and some people in Sydney, principally Israelites, think they now have discovered in Tasmania the best gold mine of the world. The exact locality is kept dark; but the writer hears a subdued whisper about 60s. per ton all over the mountains, and that £3,000 in £250 shares has been put up for development, also that two-thirds are retained by the vendors. Let us hope it is all true. The Jews have been plucky and persistent gold-mine speculators, and their luck has been simply horrid. The present scribe knows hundreds of Hebrews who have piled it in the gold-spec, and he doesn't know of one, barring the late Luzzatto of Bendigo, who ever struck it really rich, or cleared out a heavy winner.

Certain unpleasant facts came to light at the last annual meeting of the New Zealand Fire Insurance Co. This is a big institution with a reserve fund of £235,000, which fund, it transpires, is largely invested in shares of various companies. These shares are mostly of the ordinary contributing kind, and when the companies begin to burst up, and the calls come in, there will be exceedingly pleasant times for the N.Z. Co.'s shareholders. In one company alone they are contingently liable for £230,000 in calls, and as the concern in question is in rather a depressed condition, the prospects are not any too bright. This original way of investing the reserve fund makes that alleged reserve a huge liability instead of an asset, and as the N.Z. Fire Insurance is an unlimited company, the shareholders are in some time of pain, and are busy saving their savings and their capital all gone in one act, and their company burst up, and a million or so of liabilities on hand as well—*Sydney Bulletin*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisis and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. F. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A. Fook, at Watson & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20th July, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	Humid.	Dir.	Dist.	Visib.	State.
Whitby	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Yokohama	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Shanghai	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Amoy	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Swatow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Canton	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Hankow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Wuchang	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Yichang	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chongqing	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Wanchow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chungking	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Yichang	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chongqing	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Wanchow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chungking	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10

21st July, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	Humid.	Dir.	Dist.	Visib.	State.
Whitby	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Yokohama	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Shanghai	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Amoy	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Swatow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Canton	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Hankow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Wuchang	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Yichang	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chongqing	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Wanchow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chungking	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Yichang	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chongqing	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Wanchow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chungking	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10

21st July, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	Humid.	Dir.	Dist.	Visib.	State.
Whitby	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Yokohama	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Shanghai	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Amoy	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Swatow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Canton	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Hankow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Wuchang	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Yichang	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chongqing	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Wanchow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chungking	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Yichang	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chongqing	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Wanchow	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10
Chungking	30.0	58.0	SW	100	85	10	10	10	10

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.0	30.0
Thermometer	58.0	58.0
Humidity	85	85
Direction of wind	SW	SW
Force	10	10
Cloud	100	100
Rain	0.0	0.0

Highest open air temperature on the 20th.....58
Lowest open air temperature on the 20th.....58
4.30 p.m. Black Ball hoisted.F. G. FROO, First Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, 21st July, 1894.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. F. Walker & Co.'s Register.)	To-day.
Barometer—4 p.m.	30.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 a.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 a.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 a.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—3 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—2 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—3 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—2 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—3 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—2 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—3 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—2 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—3 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—2 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—3 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—2 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—3 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—2 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—3 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—2 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—4 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—3 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—2 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—1 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—12 m.	58.0
Thermometer—11 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—10 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—9 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—8 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—7 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—6 p.m.	58.0
Thermometer—5 p.m.	58.0

